

SPORTS

KIEV DYNAMO SEW UP TITLE



Having drawn 1-1 with national football defending champions, Leningrad Zenit on their ground at the 25,000-capacity Lenin sport and concert complex, Kiev Dynamo have won their 11th title, with only two rounds to go.

Enormous training is behind the seeming ease with which it might appear to many, we won the title, said the winners' head coach, Valery Lobanovsky, after that game. In numerous interviews in the spring no one tipped us among title favourites. We built up an able team which had great confidence. The main thing was that Dynamo had players bent on improving their skills all the time.

● Soviet national and Kiev Dynamo striker Oleg Blokhin, 33 (photo), is, according to Dynamo head coach Valery Lobanovsky, the example for other, especially young players. He is over aiming for higher performance.

21 world football cup finalists known

Another four Mexico world cup finalists are known. Denmark made the finale for the first time ever, beating Ireland 4-1 in the closing elimination game in European Group 6.

In Group 3 England and Northern Ireland drew 1-1, and the latter needed exactly that point to make the finale.

European champions France (Group 4) got that right only in their last elimination bout, beating Yugoslavia 2-0, with both goals from 1984 European player of the year and captain M. Platini.

Paraguay will be representing South America in the finale.

These are the current 21 finalists: Mexico, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Canada,

England, West Germany, France, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Northern Ireland, Denmark, the USSR, Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Morocco, South Korea and Paraguay.

The real three passes are extended by Syria and Iraq, Holland and Belgium, Scotland and Australia. The lot casting will be made for the finale in Mexico City on December 15 this year.

Games of the UEFA cup third round will be played on November 27 and December 11. Moscow Spartak will play French Nantes and Dynamo-Ispravak Dnepr will take on Yugoslav Hajduk. The first games will be played in the Soviet Union.

THE LOFTY MISSION OF SPORT

A meeting has been held in Hanoi by heads of socialist countries' sport committees. A communiqué adopted at the end of their meeting states that the fight for peace and against the dangerous "star wars" plans as well as the prevention of a nuclear disaster are the duty of everyone involved in physical training and sports, of athletes

throughout the world. The meeting was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The delegations discussed all aspects of promotion of physical training and sport in the socialist countries.

They stressed that the socialist countries have been giving all-round assistance to the developing countries and will continue to help them promote physical fitness programmes and sports.

They have also endorsed a North Korean proposal for holding the 1988 Summer Olympics simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul, and for the two countries to enter the Olympics with a united team. They expressed hope that the International Olympic Committee and the International Athletic Federation will carefully study this proposal.

The delegates met the IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, now on a visit to Vietnam and exchanged views on matters concerning the Olympic movement.

They said they favoured further democratization of the IOC and international athletic organizations and greater role of the national committees in the advancement of the Olympic movement. They expressed opposition to infiltration by professional sport, commercialization of sports, as well as apartheid and race discrimination in sport.

FIRST SURPRISES OF CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Triple world champion Anatoly Karpov told no before leaving for Lucerne that the first ever world team chess championship would be a most exciting affair, what with lots of worthy opponents coming for it. Already the first two rounds proved him right.

Judge for yourself: after three rounds the leaders England had eight points and one adjourned game, Hungary 6.5 points and one adjourned game, and Switzerland six points and two adjourned games. Fourth-placed Romania had five points and the USSR was fifth with four points and five adjourned games. A surprise? To a certain degree, yes, even though the hot favourites the USSR have still the potential to overtake the leaders.

In the first round the USSR beat Romania 3.5-2.5, England routed Africa 6-0, Hungary and France stood at 3.5-1.5 (11 and Argentina and Chile at 2.5-2.5 (11); Switzerland led against West Germany 2.5-1.5 (2). The results of the second round: Romania-Switzerland — 2.5-3.5, Hungary-England — 3-2 (1), West Germany — Africa — 2-0 (4), China — USSR — 0.5-0.5 (5), France-Argentina — 2.5-1.5 (2). Seven rounds are still to go.

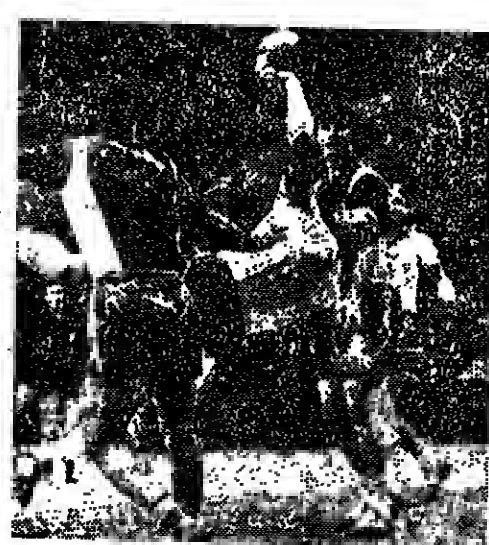
Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

Becker downs Lendl

Czech Ivan Lendl, now ranked the world's No. 1 tennis player, has been doing excellently at late. He proved his top standing once again in a tournament in Antwerpen which drew nearly all the world's greats, including his arch-rival John McEnroe of the U.S. in the

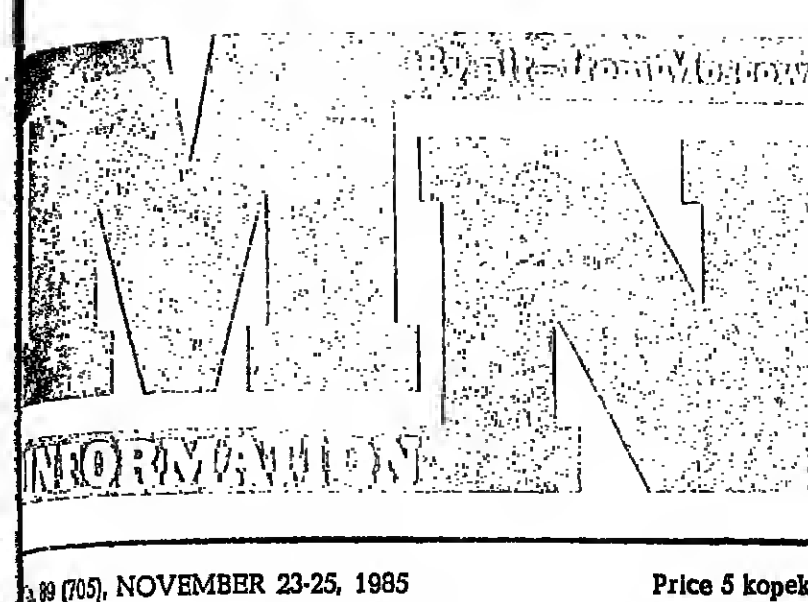
finals Lendl thrashed him 1-6, 7-6, 6-2, 6-2 to win the tournament for a third time.

Several days later, though, it turned out Lendl, too, was not immune to defeat. The sensational winner of the latest Wimbledon, 17-year-old Boris Becker of West Germany, beat him in his exhibition match in his hometown Düsseldorf, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.



● A scene from a national championship game between Minsk Army Club, award aspirants and the Central Army Club. The former won 26-25. Photo by Sergei Proskov

● Moscow dancing champions Irina Zhuk and Oleg Petrov coached by famous Tatyana Tarasova are priming for the "Moscow News" Prize-85 International tournament to be held on December 4-8 in the Moscow Luzhniki Palace of Sport. Photo by Igor Lileev



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The start of a dialogue for the sake of a turn for the better

FROM OUR GENEVA CORRESPONDENT SPARK BLEGLOV



Geneva. At a ceremony winding up their summit Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, and US President, Ronald Reagan, look on as Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and US Secretary of State George Shultz sign agreements on bilateral exchanges and contacts in science, education and culture.

move towards solutions for crucial issues.

The summit also opened up new possibilities for bilateral cooperation in culture, science and technology, and air communication, with the appropriate agreements worked out.

While realistically assessing all aspects of the first stage of the dialogue, the Soviet leader deemed it necessary to talk of other things, too — namely, that the current summit failed to find a solution to the crucial issues linked with the task of

ending the arms race, as the two sides are still wide apart on matters of principle. Mikhail Gorbachev outlined in detail to the President the Soviet conception of security.

(Continued on page 2)

Warsaw Treaty states fully support Soviet position

The leaders of the Warsaw Treaty states have commended the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary's exceptionally important contribution to the advancement of joint peace proposals of the socialist community at his Geneva talks with the US President. The candid exchange of views was indispensable and its outcome was useful, stresses a communiqué on the Prague meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, whom Mikhail Gorbachev briefed at the summit.

The communiqué stresses that though no concrete problems of armaments limitation and reduction were solved in Geneva, it is important that the summit confirmed a Soviet-American accord reached in January this year on the need to explore ways of preventing an arms race in outer space and ending it on earth.

The Prague meeting confirmed the allied socialist states' principled line aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race on earth and preventing its spread into outer space, ensuring a transition to real disarmament measures and to strengthening universal peace.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● Ten years of popular power radically improved health care situation in Laos. At present the network of treatment and disease prevention facilities runs through the entire country.



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Cosmonauts return to Earth



The crew of the scientific orbital exploration complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-14 and Kosmos-1886 cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savitsky, and Alexander Volkov have returned to Earth.

During their two months in orbit, they carried out considerable exploration work in relation to the Earth's surface and the atmosphere, as well as a number of astrophysical, technological and technical experiments. They also undertook medical and biological research. The lengthy flight has been discontinued in view of Vladimir Vasyutin's illness and the need for medical treatment under stationary conditions.

Viktor Savitsky and Alexander Volkov are feeling well. The orbital Salyut-7 and Kosmos-1886 complex continues its automatic flight.

Maya Plisetskaya's jubilee performance

A jubilee performance was given recently in Moscow at the Bolshoi Theatre by the Soviet ballerina Maya Plisetskaya. For the first time she appeared to audiences dancing Aco Sergeyev as the main character in "The Lady With the Dog". This one-act ballet, which she staged herself, is based on a story by Anton Chekhov, the composer is Rodion Shchedrin. In the second part she danced in "Carmen-Sultana" to music by Bizet and Shchedrin.

● Maya Plisetskaya.

Photo by Boris Koutin

Handwritten text in a box: "The first in 1986"

Winners of the Nehru Prize

Academicians Vladimir Kniel-nikov, writer Chinghiz Altanov, D. Se. (Engineering) and Indologist, Gler Shirokov, and Journalist Leonid Mitrokhin have won the 1984-1985 Jawaharlal Nehru prizes. The prize, instituted by the Indian Government in honour of the great son of India, is awarded for outstanding contributions to Soviet-Indian friendship.

They were presented to the winners at the Indian Embassy in Moscow by Ambassador Nurul Hasan.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE KLYUCHEVSKAYA SOPKA IN KAMCHATKA, THE LARGEST VOLCANO IN EURASIA, HAS COME TO LIFE. Incandescent volcanic bombs, ashes, and gases are being ejected from the cone to a height of one kilometre. Staff members of the Klyuchevskaya station observing the eruption have registered a stream of molten lava sliding down the crater's slope. The last eruption continued from the middle to the end of last year.

● CONSERVATIONISTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF KARELIA HAVE COMPILED A RED DATA BOOK WHICH INCLUDES MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED MAMMALS, BIRDS, INSECTS, PLANTS AND FUNGI IN THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY. The scientists not only register the types of animals and plants needing protection, but are also putting in a considerable conservationist effort. Two sanctuaries and a large number of game reserves have been set up on their initiative.

● A POLAR EXPERIMENT IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN THE ARCTIC. For the first time in the history of navigation it has been decided to verify the possibility of autonomous navigation without an icebreaker during the passage of reinforced ice class ships along the Arctic Route from east to west at such a late time in autumn. The crew of the motor vessel "Izba" have been charged with the task of carrying out this passage across the Arctic seas in conditions of the Polar night.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TOWARDS NEW POWER ENGINEERING

The backbone of today's power engineering are thermal electric stations. But in spite of their long development history, the efficiency of the best of them is not, alas, more than 40 per cent. That means that almost two-thirds of fuel extracted with great difficulty from the earth's bowels is wasted. Science has come out with a way of radically increasing the efficiency of thermal electric stations: the use of the magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) generators which make it possible to raise the efficiency of power engineering up to 50-60 per cent.

The Soviet Union, the IZVESTIA newspaper writes, is a recognized leader in developing the new method of converting heat energy into electric one.

At the Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences the world's first powerful pilot-industrial installation U-25 has been built. On this installation all the working conditions of the future MHD electric station are simulated.

Experiments conducted made it possible to start creating the first industrial power-generating unit for an MHD electric station. Now it is being built in Novosibirsk of the Rykashovskaya Moln District Electric Station located at a distance of 80 kilometres from the ancient Russian city of Ryazan.

The installed power capacity of the above unit amounts to 500,000 kilowatts. It is already a decisive step towards serial production of power-generating units for MHD electric stations.

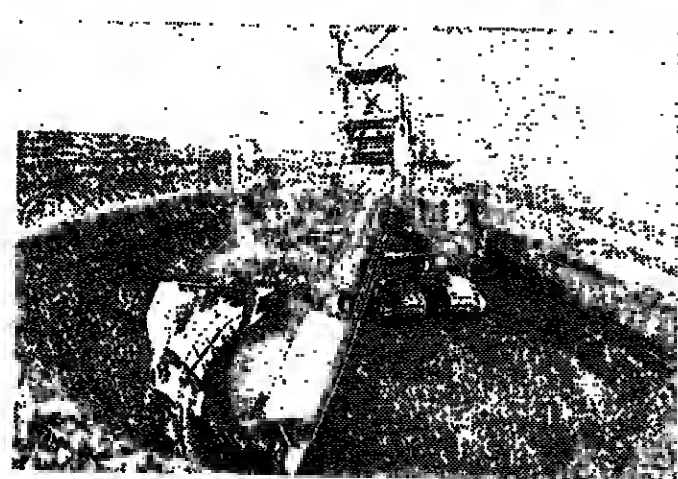
THE KANSK-ACHINSK COAL BASIN



● Thanks to unique equipment only one operator handles the rotary system.

Power resources are a major problem for advanced countries. Ninety per cent of the Soviet Union's power reserves are concentrated in Siberia. The 800 km Kansk-Achinsk fuel-and-power complex (KATEK) lies in the Krasnoyarsk Territory (Eastern Siberia). It incorporates more than two dozen deposits. Its brown coal reserves are about 800,000 million tonnes, of which 140 are fit for open-cast mining. Scientists expect that in the near future this basin will start producing 500 million, and subsequently up to 1,000 million tonnes of coal daily.

Brown coal from the Kansk-Achinsk basin contains a considerable amount of moisture and



● The rotary bucket excavator ERP-2500 in operation.

crumbles when drying. It is not profitable to convey it over long distances. Therefore, the biggest consumers of Kansk-Achinsk coal will be local thermal power stations (one of which is already being built) with large units of 600 megawatts each.

The Eastern districts of Siberia are distinguished not only for the abundance but also great diversity of coals. Therefore, taking local conditions into consideration, experts have to work a great deal on the development of a unique superpowerful equipment. These are rotary systems with productivity of 5,000 cu m per hour, rotary-bucket excavators with capacities of 1,250 cu m per hour, etc.

BLAST-FURNACE GAS INSTEAD OF COKE

Soviet experts have managed to considerably raise the effectiveness of the blast-furnace process, reducing coke consumption by 25 per cent. For this they used blast-furnace gas which can, after special purification, partly replace coke.

Tests of a complex of hot reducing gases, operating in tandem with a blast furnace, have been completed in Tula, an industrial centre south of Moscow. In its units the blast-furnace gas, which was formerly

burned, is now turned into reducing gas, heated to a temperature of more than 1000 degrees and blown into the furnace under pressure.

Using reducing gases as fuel and iron oxidizer, and replacing them with coke, blast-furnace operators began to add more iron to the charge and smelt more metal. As a result, the productivity of a blast furnace grows by 25-30 per cent.

Such complexes may also be designed for other Soviet blast-furnaces.

Mountains accumulate water

Finishing touches have been put to Georgia's Zonkari reservoir, one of the highest in the Transcaucasus. Filling has started. The dam has been erected in a gorge more than 1,200 metres above sea level. The waterable area of the reservoir, where 45 million cu m of water will be stored, is 140 hectares. Through a tunnel 850 m long and 5 m in diameter water will be supplied to irrigation canals.

The complex will help irrigate more than 70,000 hectares.

VOLGA-BALTIC CANAL RECONSTRUCTED

The reconstruction of the Volga-Baltic Canal, linking the Volga River with the Baltic Sea, has been completed. The canal, which has been in operation since the 19th century, has been modernized and its capacity increased.

The renewal of the waterway did not affect the tempo of transportation, the volume of which is steadily growing. The canal, which has reached the limit of its capacity, is now given a new lease on life. Apart from large-scale hydrotechnical works new locks are being built. As for the operating ones they are being fitted out with installations to ensure intensive regime of filling chambers. This reduces the damage of large-tonnage ships, speeds up the rhythm of the transportation conveyor. Controllers will be helped by computers and industrial television.

KAZAKHSTAN GAS AND OIL FIELDS

Now oil and gas fields have been commissioned to Soviet Kazakhstan (a Union republic, south-east of the country), to the north from the Caspian.

One of them, in the valley of the Ural River, has especially good prospects. This year 2,200 million cubic metres of gas will be extracted there while by the end of the next five-year period its production will grow 5-fold. The fuel-extracting industry is developing there in difficult climatic conditions. New deposits have been located in unhabited areas lacking drinking water. It takes considerable efforts and funds to create favourable conditions for the workers and staff members.

In the current five-year period (1981-85) oil extraction in the republic has grown by one-fourth. Intensification of deposit exploitation through the application of scientific and technical achievements played a major role in the process.

COMPUTER IN SCHOOLS

The school timetable of 9th-formers now includes a new subject — Fundamentals of Information Science and Computing Technology. What has your institute prepared for them? This question is answered in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA by Academician Boris Nounov, Director of the Institute of Information Science Problems, attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences.

More than 200 modern computer classes, bought in other countries through our institute, have opened in the country's schools this year. Naturally, on a country-wide scale they do not seem to be enough. But it must be kept in mind that the problem of school computers is complicated and many-sided. Let's take, at least, their technical maintenance. For the time being schools cannot cope with it. Therefore, in the first place secondary educational institutions provided with computers are those that can ensure their effective use, shifted service and, if necessary, repairs.

Now our institute is completing tests of a new home-made personal computer. Probably, schools will be supplied with this very machine.

ECOLOGY FROM A TO Z

The Russian-Moldavian encyclopaedia dictionary on ecology, compiled of Kishinev University, occupies a special place with vast information on the nature and its protection. For the first time in the country the vocabulary of this aspect of natural sciences has been unified, beginning from the time of Plato and Hippocrates to our days.

The vocabulary stock of ecology used in the process investigating the vital problems of mankind, is rapidly

increasing, but in its interpretation there are differences, even inaccuracies, writes Prof. I. L. Dediu, Doctor of Sciences (Biology), in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA MOLDAVIA. This creates certain complexities in cooperation between scientists and practitioners. The task of this encyclopaedia is to contribute to their mutual understanding.

Biology from A to Z is presented in the dictionary with a materialistic interpretation of nearly 5,000 terms. Each is accompanied by the synopsis of a short article about its linguistic roots, theoretical and practical use. The encyclopaedia generalizes information on relations among the inhabitants of the Earth and between them and the environment.

CREATING — SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Soviet poet Yevgeny Vinokurov in the ISKUSTVO KINO magazine reflects on the problem of innovation in art. He writes:

Artistic quest is essential but if experimenting is not connected with a thorough exploration of human fate and characters, such innovation is not worth a rap. In general, one must be careful with such a word as "experiment". Life is rather experimenting with the "oil" of the world, placing him in different situations. It is no mere chance that the world's biggest experiments (I conceived of it) are the word "experiment" when I conceived of it. He said: "I am not looking for, I am finding."

Creating is a successful experiment. However, by experimenting one should not also forget about tradition. One must argue with the past, must be in polemics and dialectical interaction with tradition. Only by holding a permanent dialogue with the past can one carry out contacts with tradition, concedes the poet.

Places to visit

The Ivan Fyodorov Museum

A rich collection of ancient manuscripts of literary value has been put together at the Ivan Fyodorov Museum in Lvov. Fyodorov, who lived in the 16th century, was the founder of printing in Russia and the Ukraine.

At the museum one can see the predecessors of modern printing machines, 17th-century printing presses, darkened with age are on display side by side with ancient manuscripts and the incunabulae — the first books printed by Ivan Fyodorov.

The museum is in the architectural complex of the former Onufrii Monastery located in the

ancient part of the city. At the Monastery, which lies at the foot of the Vysoki Zamak mountain, Fyodorov founded Ukraine's first printing press. It is here that he produced the first Slavic primer called "ABC Book" and "The Apostol", famous for being the first book printed in the Ukraine.

An inkens of gratitude to the great son of his land, a monument to him has been erected in Lvov, a street has been named after him in the city and a museum set up as part of the Lvov Seta Picture Gallery. Young sculptor Anatoly Galyan is the author of the sculptural composition, "Ivan Fyodorov and His Assistants", which has been placed over Fyodorov's grave.



● Restorer Demyan Krevchik at the Lvov Picture Gallery working on ancient books acquired by the Fyodorov Museum. ● "The Apostol", the first Ukrainian book printed by Ivan Fyodorov.

to preserve the environment

Agreement between Soviet and American specialists in environmental protection has been signed since 1972 and has been successful in a number of problems and directions.

One of them, in the valley of the Ural River, has especially good prospects. This year 2,200 million cubic metres of gas will be extracted there while by the end of the next five-year period its production will grow 5-fold. The fuel-extracting industry is developing there in difficult climatic conditions. New deposits have been located in unhabited areas lacking drinking water. It takes considerable efforts and funds to create favourable conditions for the workers and staff members.

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man's economic activity. The expedition's findings have helped formulate practical recommendations for protecting maritime environment.

Scientists of the two countries frequently put their heads together at symposia and seminars to discuss specific scientific and technological problems. They have published more than 200 joint studies, books and articles.

The session adopted a Memorandum stating the programme of joint work for 1980 on 38 research and technology projects developed within the framework of Soviet-American cooperation. They include such subjects as prevention of oil and water pollution, protection of rare and disappearing plants and animals, protection of maritime environment, earthquakes forecasts, etc. The next (10th) session of the USSR-US Joint Commission will be held to the US in the second half of 1982.

Tatyana ANDRIASOVA

ardzia—a miracle in the mountains

Antic cave city of the 16th century Vardzia, which is in southern Georgia (a republic in Transcaucasus) has been visited by its first appearance. Restorers have started the scaffolding in this monument of nature. Architecture was dated three centuries ago. In addition to three round halls and rooms hewn from rock which are already open to tourists, they have

put into order more than one thousand other rooms. One of these is an ancient drugstore with niches for storing medicines.

A prominent Georgian historian I. Dzhavakhiashvili described Vardzia as the pride and pain of Georgia.

He called it pride because at the dawn of human civilization people were able to hew such a

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF FOLK SONGS

A professor of the national conservatoire, Genovaita Cetkuskaitė, a famous folklore researcher, has recorded songs from the unusually rich repertoire of an 80-year-old Lithuanian farmer and folk singer, Petras Zilinskas. There are more than 100 hitherto unknown songs to his credit.

Cetkuskaitė and her students have been searching for songs in many parts of Lithuania for over 30 years now, thus enriching the national folklore fund and under the auspices of the Institute of Lithuanian Language and Literature. Almost half a million of lyrics and about 100,000 melodies have been accumulated.

The Institute has a multi-volume work entitled "The Lithuanian Song Book". The first two volumes of this encyclopaedia, one of the world's biggest, have already been published.

Science and technology

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVED

Astrophysicists in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan are observing rare astronomical phenomena—mutual eclipses of the Jupiter's satellites Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.

The observations, a TASS correspondent was told by Dr Viktor Telfel, President of the Commission for the Physics of Planets and Satellites of the International Astronomical Union, who is in charge of these studies, are being conducted with the help of an electrical photometer mounted on a 60-centimetre telescope at an observatory in the Tien Shan Mountains.

The orbits of Jupiter's satellites, he said, lie almost precisely on the plane of the planet's Equator. An observer on Earth can see a satellite eclipse another or move into the shadow of another only when respectively our planet or the Sun also find itself on Jupiter's equatorial plane.

This happens only once in six years, Telfel said. This year, when Jupiter was close to opposition rather than at the point of the Sun, observation conditions were more favourable than they were in 1979 or will be in the near future.

The Soviet scientist said the observations of mutual eclipses by Jupiter's satellites, which occur at different times during the day, involve astronomers from different countries. The rough times of these phenomena have been calculated for the observatory in Kazakhstan by well-known Norwegian astronomer Kari Aksnes, a coordinator of an international programme for these studies. It is the first time that observations of eclipses by Jupiter's satellites are being conducted in the USSR.

ANCIENT BATTLE-PAINTING FOUND

An interesting find has enriched the efforts of archaeologists exploring the ruins of Siirmya (Old) Nisa near Ashkhabad, capital of Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia.

The Parthian expedition of the Institute of History attached to the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences has discovered fragments of two sculptured heads belonging to painted clay statues. They are preserved well enough to be restored and supplemented a similar find made last year. Of very special interest in archaeologists, however, were fragments of topical frescoes found for the first time there. Prior to that the Old Nisa ruins had yielded only ornamental ornaments. But the time several cleared out pieces of plaster portrayed a battle scene — horsemen and their mounts.

Studying the plots of battle-pieces painted by ancient painters may prompt archaeologists of new and hitherto unknown features of ancient Parthian history.



Giant globe

An enormous globe ordered by scientists and teachers in the Lithuanian (Uzbekistan) University was made in four years of the chair of physical geography of Perm University (the Ural). The 2-metre globe weighs half a tonne.

Photo by Yevgeny Zoguloyev

VIEWPOINT

Social programme for five and fifteen years

Alexander GUBER

The draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in the Year 2000 is being discussed in the Soviet Union. Later on this document will be considered at the 27th CPSU Congress, the most important part in the social programme embracing all aspects of Soviet people's life.

Before touching on the tasks for the future, it is not out of place to say a few words about what the country has achieved in the 11th Five-Year Plan period which ends on December 31, 1985.

Already in 1950 the highest per capita level of gross regional income was exceeded by 30 per cent. In 1980 it increased by 150 per cent, in 1970 — 4 times, in 1960 — 5.9 times and in 1955 — 0.4 times.

Mass-scale housing construction was launched in the USSR 30 years ago. Since then more than two million new flats are allocated every year. At the beginning of this period families which had self-contained flats were a happy exception. Now four out of every five families have such flats.

Before the war there were 123 people with higher and secondary education out of every 1,000 people engaged in the national economy. The figure is now 1170. Some 30 years ago TV sets, refrigerators, washing machines, tape recorders and other household appliances were actually luxurious articles. Today they have become prime necessities.

Per capita consumption of meat has grown more than 50 per cent over the past 25 years and that of eggs and fruits has doubled.

How are we to assess the level of prosperity achieved by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan period? One thing is certain: it is higher than in the past. It cannot be higher with the present level of the country's economic development. In order to raise it further, and at higher rates, it is necessary to speed up the growth of production on the basis of scientific and technological progress and intensification.

This is precisely envisaged in the Guidelines of the country's development for five and fifteen years. Till the end of the 20th century the Soviet Union will have to double its economic potential and allocations for social needs. It is not yet clear which has become a law, but it is clear. Out many thousands of critical remarks, suggestions and amendments to it, coming in during the nationwide discussion, show that the policy adopted on the initiative of the CPSU and aimed at accelerating social and economic development is unanimously approved.

By the year 2000 it is planned to increase per capita real income 1.8-1.9 times and compared with the prewar period 10.2-11.5 times. Retail trade will grow approximately 1.8 times and social consumption funds will double. By the end of the century each family will live in a self-contained flat with all modern amenities.

Until now we have been speaking about the material side of the matter. With all its importance it is by no means the only aspect appearing in the programme which embraces a whole complex of social problems: working conditions and their nature, environmental protection, satisfaction of spiritual needs, advancement of education, public health, social security, sports, tourism, etc.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ANGELINA STEPANOVA



● Angelina Stepanova in "The Living Corpse" play.

Angelina Stepanova has celebrated her 80th birthday with a new role. She plays Mollie in the Moscow Art Theatre's new production, "The Silver Wedding", by contemporary playwright Alexander Misharin.

I took up this role with joy and excitement, she says. And, of course, I was interested not because it fits my age, but because the play deals with a topic of the day and its fabric is literally woven out of problems besetting our daily lives.

Angelina Stepanova has been with the Art Company for more than 60 years. Her teachers were the two most famous directors of this century — Konstantin Stanislavsky (the Art Theatre's founder) and Yevgeny Vakhtangov (after whom another theatre is named). She was a member of the cast in plays which have become Soviet theatrical classics — Leo Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" and "Resurrection", Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" and "The Cherry Orchard". Together with the Art Company she has visited a number of countries. In the United

States and Japan she read lectures on Stanislavsky's heritage. During her company's visit to London British newspapers unanimously described her as theatre's First Lady.

Today Stepanova is engaged in current plays. She constantly appears on radio and television, takes part in films. Besides, she is a Professor at the Moscow Art Theatre Studio-School (a higher theatrical college) and heads the Main Artistic Council at the USSR Ministry of Culture.

I am always happy to work, she says. My work always means meeting people and talking to them, which enriches me spiritually and always makes me think about life and my profession. My profession is to look for new approaches.

A theatre cannot ensure canvas roles for an actor or actress, especially if there are more than one hundred of them in the company. Elderly actors find it more difficult to get suitable roles. What does Stepanova fill the inevitable pauses with? She is always happy to take up roles in films. I am never older than the roles I play, she says. Even a small part is gratifying if it enables me to put in my experience and share with others what I think about life. Such parts were in films like "They Fought for Their Country" by Sergei Bondarchuk, "Confession of Love" by Ilya Averbekh, and Alexei Gerasimov's "Twenty Days Without War".

It is also interesting to cooperate with television, she continues. It enables me to cooperate with viewers face to face, which makes him help me to see the appearance put in a most meaningful performance.

Q: The Art Company often invites visiting artistic directors representing diverse theatrical schools to stage their plays. What is your view at this situation?

A: I think that everything that is full of talent is interesting. At the moment the "outsiders" directors at the Art Theatre are Lev Dodin, Kame Chukras, Anatoly Efros and Mark Razovsky, whose plays based on classics and modern playwrights are deservedly popular with the audience. I play in two of Anatoly Efros' productions — "Tartuffe" by Molière and "The Living Corpse" by Tolstoy. I was also interested to work with Efros, a talented director. I do not think that our views completely coincide. However, rehearsal with him gave me great pleasure. Efros takes much care of his actors: he respects their experience and values their views.

Q: What are the relations between actors of different generations in your company?

A: There is a constant process of mutual enrichment, which is as it should be. Young people are trying to learn from us what is useful for them and we are trying to understand their interests, desires and the way they think. We, the older ones, are trying to impart to the younger generation the secrets of our trade and pass on to them experience we have accumulated over the years.

Galina FADRYEVA

MOSCOW CLASSICAL BALLET IN CHINA

Performances by the state concert ensemble of the USSR, Moscow Classical Ballet, were a great success at the big Chinese cities Peking and Shanghai. Packed audiences warmly applauded the masters of Moscow ballet who performed "The Mischief of Terpsichore" and "La Creation du Monde".

The public showed enormous interest in our performances, said artistic directors of the company Natalya Keselkina and Vladimir Vasilyov. Audiences in Peking and Shanghai especially appreciated the fact that Soviet performers danced together with their Chinese counterparts who took part in the Moscow ballet contest. Among the Chinese dancers were Tang Min and Zhang Weiqiang. There was no language barrier between the dancers, we used one professional language — the language of dance.

Guest tour by Comédie Française

Having given very successful performances in Kiev (capital of the Ukraine) the oldest French theatre company, Comédie Française, has arrived in Moscow on its fifth visit. The first took place thirty years ago. The performances are being jointly sponsored by the USSR Ministry of Culture and Goskontsert and the French Ministry for External Relations and are part of the 1985-1986 cultural exchange programme between both countries.

Comédie Française is performing Molière's "Le Misanthrope" at the Moscow Art Theatre. Role of Alceste plays Michel Aumont, a famous French actor. Comédie Française will end its guest performance in Leningrad at the end of November.



Taking curtain calls. Photo by Alexander Zemlyanchenko

WHAT'S ON?

November 23-25

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 23, 24 (even) — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 24 (mat) — Khecherluri, "Cipollino" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), 23 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera), 24 (mat) — A concert by the Bolshoi artists; 24 (eve) — Gluck, "Iphigénie en Aulide" (opera).

State Academic Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 23 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 24 (mat) — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet); 24 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera), 25 — Tchaikovsky, "Sven Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 23 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz" (opera), 24 (mat and eve) — Giedkov, "Khotiebych" (opera); 25 — Milyukov, "Girls in a Flurry"; 25 — Leher, "The Merry Widow".

FILMS

The Prodigal Son (Lithuanian Film Studio, USSR).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (Moscow State University), 23-25 — Music Hall from Kiev (Ukraine).

Variety Theatre (20/22 Bessenevskaya Embankment), 23 — "Playing the Magic Shroud" (Range), a musical performed by the Sanjosevsky pop group, 25 — Zhanna Bichurava singing Russian folk songs and romances.

Top teams, CAC and Leningrad Spartak, will clash in a closing match on Sunday.

40 MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY FIRMS DEMONSTRATE THEIR PRODUCTS

Technological progress is largely responsible for advances in medicine.

International cooperation also means keeping abreast with the latest in medical technology. A recent exhibition "Medical Technology to Surgery", held in Irkutsk, was part of this cooperation. Doctors, scientists and engineers saw products showcased by more than 40 manufacturers from Britain, Austria, Holland, Denmark, the FRG, France, Switzerland and the USA.

Below we publish what on NNI correspondent was told by some of the participants.

Maier Olesch, director of the European office of the Donat Cook firm:

Our factories produce various instruments, apparatuses and devices for X-ray analysis of blood vessels, instruments used in stomach and oesophagus surgery as well as in urology and gynecology.

We have been trading with the USSR for nearly six years and we are pleased with how things are going. Our products have been recognized by Soviet medical and this makes our sales grow every year. Prospects are good: another contract has been signed with V/O Medexpart and it is prestigious for the firm that its latest equipment has been tested in Soviet clinics. For example, our novel-design devices for paracardiac aortography have been successfully tested at the All-Union Scientific Centre of Surgery and the A. N. Bekulev Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery attached to the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Experts have not only commended them but have made several suggestions for their improvement, which we have taken into account.

Verolke Steel of the Stenzel (FRG):

In the Soviet Union we represent the trading interests of a

number of industrial firms of West Germany and USA.

The USSR is a reliable partner and our relations are successfully developing. Besides, we cooperate in the designing of new instruments for operations on heart valves with a Novodinsk Institute studying the problems of urology, the Institute of Urology of the USSR Ministry of Public Health and the Neurosurgery Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Scientists at these institutes are designing new instruments to be manufactured by our firms.

Harald Hiltze, an engineer at Krupp Atlas Elektronik GmbH (FRG):

Krupp has been doing business with the USSR for nearly 25 years now. Our trade relations in the field of medicine are five years old. We sell high-tech computer equipment for treatment and diagnosis. Our trade has a good foundation and there is a definite trend towards export growth.

Trade cannot be the only thing today. Our countries have great scientific and technological potentials, and ideas generated by scientists should be used to mutual advantage. We are working on the joint programmes "Biophysiology" and "Diagnostics and Treatment of Oncological Diseases" on the basis of intergovernmental agreements. The USSR, FRG and GDR have been cooperating for a number of years in nuclear medicine.

We are trying to use every opportunity to ensure broader relations — something the USSR is trying to do, too, we feel.

Irena A. Brichko of Elbitco, Ltd. (Britain):

Our firm has been working with the USSR for 20 years now. What is important is not the purely commercial side of these contacts. After designing new surgical threads which dissolve inside the organism without harming the tissues, we, for example, turned first of all to Soviet scientists. It was important to know their informed opinion. Our product gained recognition in the USSR. We highly value that. Possibilities are being explored for joint production of future appliances of improved design. Soviet surgeons have come up with a number of ideas in this connection. A Soviet-British symposium has been planned for the forthcoming year. I therefore hope, I will have another chance to visit Irkutsk and see the fabulous Lake Baikal, again.

Igor BOGORAD

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Contacts and contracts

● An International fair of Asian and Pacific countries has opened in Peking. Represented are 26 countries, including the Soviet Union. The USSR pavilion deals with the Soviet people's economic achievements, including large and non-large metallurgy, machine-tool robots and equipment as well as mock-up aviation technology.

● In Warsaw, the Soviet Union and Poland have signed an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in electrical and postal communications. They have also reached agreement on coordination of long-term plans for the development of these two types of communications and on exchange of expertise in

the arrangement and utilization of communications services.

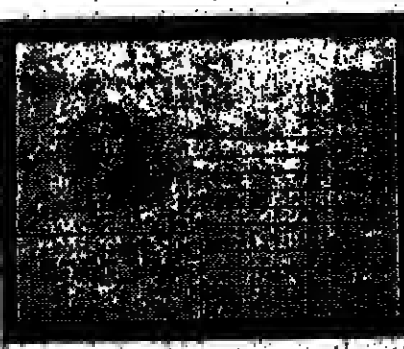
● The CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Far-east Metallurgy concluded its regular meeting in Bucharest. It approved a plan for scientific and technological cooperation in the field of ferrous metallurgy between 1986 and 1990 and the Commission's working plan for 1986 and 1987.

FAIR IN ANGOLA

A second international fair marking the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of Angola has opened in Luanda. Among its participants in the Soviet Union, which is demonstrating goods and products of 17 Soviet foreign trade associations. One of the sections of the fair deals with cooperation between the USSR and Angola in different fields.

Philately

DEDICATED TO KONSTANTIN SIMONOV



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a first-day cover dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the birth of famous Soviet writer, poet and dramatist Konstantin Simonov. He became especially popular during the years of World War II. He served as war correspondent. He wrote books about the Great Patriotic War, including the trilogy "The Living and the Dead", the play "Russian People" and the poem "Wait for Me".

THE HELSINKI VIOLIN COMPETITION

The 5th Helsinki Jari Sibelius competition is in its second week. It was held for the first time in 1965 to mark the birth centenary of the outstanding Finnish composer. Since then the contest involving young violinists of the world has been taking place every five years.

Soviet musicians constantly win the highest prizes at the competition. They include Oleg Kegen, Liane Isakadze, Pavel Kogan, Ilse Gruhert, Sergei Slonov.

This year there are 78 participants from 25 countries. Among them are Soviet violinists Ilse Kaler, a student of Moscow Conservatoire and First Prize winner in the International Paganini competition of violinists in Genoa (1981) and Alina Muzakhedzheva, winner in the Tokyo International musical competition.

The USSR will be represented on the jury by Prof. Valery Klimov, head of Moscow Conservatoire's violin chair.

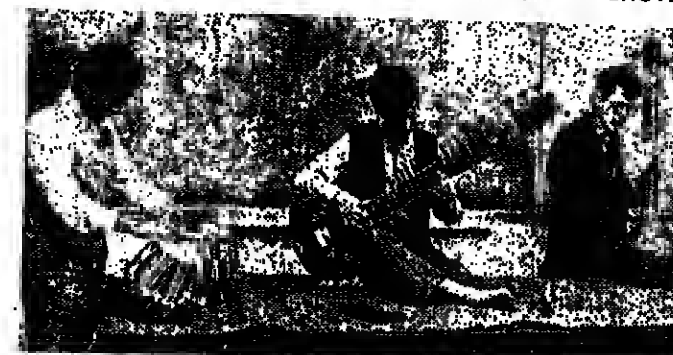
For Soviet lovers of Indian music

The love of Indian music in the Soviet Union, especially among young people, is not a vogue but a stable factor of our musical culture, said Dzhalil Mikhailov, instructor at the Tchaikovsky Moscow Conservatoire where I was invited for a lecture on Indian music.

Apart from concert halls, Indian music is heard in classrooms in many colleges training musicians, composers and music critics.

The lecture I attended was part of the course, "Musical Culture of the World", in which Indian music features prominently, and it was on the stage.

What is it like and how is it



● The concert of the lecture. Photo by Alexei Pyodorov